Grade 7 – Chapter Review Questions – ANSWER KEY

Many of the end of chapter questions cover topics within the chapter that are NOT part of the diocese’s curriculum map. Therefore, I am only listing the answers for the questions that you need to know for our curriculum.

Chapter 1 – pages 24 - 25

1. INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
2. HYPOTHESIS
3. SCIENTIFIC METHODS
4. SCIENCE
5. CONSTANT
6. TECHNOLOGY
7. DEPENDENT VARIABLE
8. CONTROL
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. One possible conclusion is that different groups of people lived at the site at different times.
18. Many scientists, such as archeologists, conduct studies in the field as well as in the lab
19. The independent variable is the amount of water. The dependent variable is the amount of growth. Constants include factors that remained the same, such as amount of light, soil type, and temperature.
20. No, the steps used depend upon the type of scientific investigation. There is no single correct set or order of steps.
21. Mistakes in recording data may result in incorrect conclusions.

Chapter 1 – pages 26 – 27

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. A

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Observation, Inference, Hypothesis** |
| The plant needs more water | Inference |
| The plant has big leaves | Observation |
| The plant does not have flowers… | Observation |
| If the plant is moved… | Inference |
| The plant may need more… | Hypothesis |
| If an insecticide is used… | Inference |

1. A hypothesis becomes a theory after many experiments testing the hypothesis continue to support it.
2. If data are not recorded properly, the wrong conclusions can be made during data analysis.
3. An inference is a conclusion based on observations, and a hypothesis is a statement that can be tested.
4. An experiment is designed to test the affect of an independent variable on a dependent variable. The independent variable is a factor that is changed in an experiment, and the dependent variable is measured.
5. Constants are important because they remain the same throughout the experiment so that one variable can be tested at a time.

**Chapter 8 – pages 240-241**

1. CELL
2. HOMEOSTATIS
3. XXXX
4. BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE
5. NUCLEUS
6. CHLOROPLAST
7. MITOCHONDRION
8. CELL MEMBRANE
9. TISSUE
10. XXXX
11. D
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. D
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. XXXX
21. A bird is made up of cells, uses energy to fly and breath, moves, responds to the environment, maintains a constant body temperature, reproduces young and can develop and grown.
22. A two-name system to name an organism. The first name is the ***genus***; the second is a descriptive name (***species***). It gives organisms unique names
23. The name *odoratus* tells you that the sweet pea probably ahs an odor.
24. XXXX
25. The plant cell would die or become dependent on other cells in the plant for food.

CIRCULAR MUSCLE CELL

SMALL IN TESTINE

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

HUMAN

1. XXXX
2. PROKARYOTIC CELL – YES; YES; NO; NO; NO. EUKARYOTIC CELL – ALL ARE “YES”
3. PROKARYOTIC – NO OGANELLES; PLANT – CELL WALL, CHLOROPLASTS; ANIMAL NO CELL WALL OR CHLOROPLASTS

**Chapter 8 – pages 242-243**

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. The heart is an organ because it is made up of several different tissues.
11. XXXX
12. Compound light microscope
13. Plant, bacterium, and algae
14. Most living things are more than 50% water and use water for transport of materials within them.
15. Rough endoplasmic reticulum is covered with ribosomes. Since ribosomes are where proteins are made, the cell is likely making proteins in large amounts.
16. SPECIES
17. They help avoid mistakes in identification; organisms with similar names are classified together; they give descriptive information about the organism; they allow information about the organism to be organized easily.